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The Pittsburgh Gazette

EVERY DAY the prospects of Judge Williams' election grow more brilliant, and from all sections of the State we learn that the Republicans are coming up manfully to the work, and promise in no hesitating terms to do their full duty at the ballot box. So far as the canvass has progressed there has not been one single word of truth uttered by the Democratic journals which was calculated to impair the chances of our candidate. In the absence of any positive argument, some of the opposition papers have resorted to cowardly and malicious falsehoods against Judge Williams, all of which, however, have been promptly met and refuted and the masses set upon a proper train of thought. The western section of the State can be relied upon to do its share of duty, and, from present appearances, will give our candidate such a majority as cannot fail to secure his election. The campaign has opened in earnest, and the loyal people are becoming aware of the great importance which will be attached to a Union victory in Pennsylvania, and will do all in their power to accomplish that end. On Thursday evening next a grand mass meeting will be held at the Monongahela House square, and a full turnout of Republican voters is earnestly invited. Able speakers will be there, and it is expected that a good old-fashioned and enthusiastic Allegheny county meeting will be held. Let no city voter fail to be in attendance.

THAT the Internal Revenue Department, at least so far as relates to the collection of the tax on distilled and fermented liquors, is scandalously managed, is a fact of wide notoriety. The Government does not get a tenth part of the income from these articles to which it is entitled under the laws. Something like a hundred millions of dollars go into some pockets wrongfully. A large part of this stealing is done in the city of New York, and it is hard to understand how the game can go on month after month unless the Revenue officers are party or privy to it. The President alleges this immense leak as one reason for threatening to suspend Commissioner Rollins. Secretary McCulloch says Rollins is not the guilty man; but between the Secretary and Commissioner the real offenders ought to have been ferreted out long ago. The long-continued existence of these frauds is a disgrace to the Government.

THE New York *Herald*, which is notorious for manufacturing sensation hoaxes, pretends to have knowledge of a contemplated meeting of the loyal Governors, in view of the gravity of the national situation. Those Governors are all respectable persons, and have the same right to meet and confer, on any subject whatever, as any other equal number of citizens. The general impression is that they can safely be counted on, in any emergency of public affairs, to do all they ought or can legally, without preconcert or arrangement.

THE TELEGRAPH furnishes us with a full report of the great aquatic race between Brown and Hamill for the championship of America, which took place yesterday morning at Newburg. The aquatic sports of the country have long been far below par in the estimation of the orderly portion of the community, and the scenes of rowdyism and disorder attendant upon the recent race will not elevate the pretended champions in the public mind.

THE Democratic papers throughout the country are sending up wild cheers over their recent victory in California. They have been so unused of late to any triumph that they know not where to stop in their exultations. The victory in the Golden State can by no means be regarded as the success of any principle of the victors, but is simply attributable to the apathy and disorganization of the opposite party.

HISTORY records a good many contests between the Executive and Legislative departments of government; but not one in which the Executive has assumed larger prerogatives or manifested a more arrogant and imperious temper, than in that now progressing between the President and Congress of the United States.

REGISTRATION in Virginia has been completed, and the official figures show a preponderance of thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-seven whites. The total number of voters registered is two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and forty-seven.

THE impression gains strength at Washington that the Amnesty Proclamation does not restore the right of suffrage to those rebels who are deprived of it by law. It would be strange if the Proclamation of the President could nullify a plain law.

TURKEY has re-considered her acquiescence to the proposed joint Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of Candia, as proposed by several of the leading powers of Europe. She has decided to tolerate no intervention from outsiders.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.—A public meeting of the friends of the Monongahela Valley Railroad in this county will be held at the Town Hall, Diamond Square, Birmingham, this morning at ten o'clock.

UNDER the influence of the uncertain condition of affairs at Washington, gold has been forced up in the New York market to 143. Shrewd financiers predict that it will touch 150 before another month.

GARIBALDI has not abandoned his intentions on Rome. He gives out that the execution of his plan of action has only been deferred, and that it will soon be carried into effect.

THE gratifying announcement is made that the debt of this Commonwealth has been reduced, during the past year, considerably over one and a half millions of dollars.

ROXBURY has been consolidated with Boston by a popular vote on the subject.

THE trial of Santa Anna has been ordered to proceed.

—A gentleman who has just been on a bridal tour to Niagara Falls, reports that the porters of the hotels, after a most assiduous labor for a series of years, have succeeded in accomplishing, to them, a very desirable thing. They can now, almost any of them, take a heavy trunk on their shoulders, give it a twirl over the head and bring it down so that the corner will strike the tiled floor at such an angle that it will invariably burst the lock. The baggage cannot go on without a strap, and this is furnished by the accommodating porter for the modest little sum of $3, it being worth 25 cents. The Niagara Falls porters have been at work at this for many years, and it is gratifying to learn that their industry has at length been so well rewarded.

—A Jerseyman has invented a machine to tell the number of people that enter a street car or a public hall. That knocks "knocking down" in the head.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

Fair Day and Smooth Water.

COLLISION AT THE STAKEBOAT.

Brown Knocks a Hole in Hamill's Shell.

BROWN GOES OVER THE COURSE—TIME, 20m. 35sec.

Hamill Claims a Foul.

SCENE OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

Contradictory Statements----The Judges Disagree.

REFEREE GIVES THE RACE TO HAMILL.

BROWN'S JUDGES APPEAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 9, 1867.

The great boat race took place at Newburg this morning. Air calm; water smooth. Piers, housetops, shipping and every available point crowded with men, women and children. A little before six o'clock the stakeboat was set at a point two miles and a-half up the river, from a point off Washington Iron Works, where had been placed the judges' boat, the course thus laying for over a mile along the river front of the city.

The preliminaries were completed by the selection of Henry Muan, of New Haven, and Robert C. Elliott, of Pittsburgh, Judges on the part of Hamill, and Charles Elliott and John Crogan, of New York, in the same relation to Brown. Stephen Roberts, of New York, was previously chosen referee.

Brown and Hamill were both promptly in position, in good condition, at 6:20. The referee gave the signal to start and they went off in fine style. Hamill leading, and Brown following in the course. This position was kept for nearly a mile, when Brown gained on him and passed him, making a gap of a length or two, which, however, was kept but a short distance, when Hamill again took the lead keeping it to the stake-boat, which he reached in nineteen minutes, and where occurred a collision claimed by both to have been caused by the fault of the other.

Accounts are agreed that when Hamill came abreast the stakeboat he was about three boat lengths ahead, Brown, however, gaining upon him with lightning-like rapidity. Hamill was now making the turn of the stake boat, with Brown on the inside, and on the instant the bow of the latter's boat went crashing through the cockle shell in which the former was seated. Brown's boat struck Hamill's nearly at a right angle, driving a hole through it about a foot abaft the cockpit.

Brown quickly backed water, extricated his boat, and turning the stakeboat came on down the course, arriving at the judges' boat at 7:56, making the five miles in forty minutes and fifty-six seconds.

Hamill was taken on board the stake boat and came down to the city.

As reports spread, a scene of intense excitement ensued, and the headquarters of the referee were be-sieged by an immense crowd.

Hamill appeared on the balcony of the United States Hotel, and calling the attention of the people, said: "Friends: Pay over no bets; I am all right."

The judges and referee repaired to a private parlor and went into an examination of the evidence. Hamill's judges claimed the race on the plea that Brown intentionally fouled their man, while Brown's judges as vociferously claimed for a verdict, alleging that Hamill forced a collision by stopping in Brown's course.

The following extract from the evidence will show how differently the judges in the stake boat looked at the affair:

Elliott, Judge for Brown, says Hamill was ahead. He turned first and was lying broadside to the track, apparently awaiting for Brown to come up and foul him. Brown's boat struck Hamill's five feet from the stern, on the port side.

Muan, Judge for Hamill, said Hamill was three lengths ahead. They were turning from East to West. When Hamill was turning, Brown gave some tremendous pulls which sent him into Hamill's boat before the latter could get out of the way. It was an evident foul on the part of Brown.

Other witnesses were examined, with the same result. How they saw it, seemed to depend upon whether they were Brown or Hamill men.

Mr. Roberts and the judges then proceeded to the balcony and called attention. When all was quiet, and Mr. Roberts was about to speak, a voice at his side broke in with—"Gentlemen: as a friend of Mr. Brown, I say do not give up your money, we shall appeal." (Cheers and groans were given in response.)

When silence was again obtained, Mr. Roberts made the following announcement:

Gentlemen.—Having heard the testimony given by the judges on both sides, who have failed to agree, it has become my duty to decide as to the winner of the race. As Mr. Hamill was ahead when he commenced to turn the stake boat, he had, by the rules of boat racing, the right of the track. Mr. Brown should have gone outside of him. Therefore, I decide that Hamill won the race.

Loud cries of "Brown," "Brown," "Brown," "a speech from Brown," followed this announcement, but he did not respond, and the crowd quietly dispersed.

Brown's judges have put in an appeal from the decision, but to what higher authority they do not state.

YELLOW FEVER AT DRY TORTUGAS.

Nurses and Physicians Sent For.

THE DISEASE CALLED BY SOME BREAK BONE FEVER

The Post Doctors all Sick.

CUBA CABLE COMPLETED.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

KEY WEST, September 7.—The fever is raging at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas. The steamer Alliance has been sent here for doctors and nurses, by order of Major Andrews, District Commander, who has left Tortugas. Yesterday the Government telegraphed to send physicians. Some say the disease is yellow fever, others that it is the breakbone fever. The Post Doctors are all down sick.

The shore-end of the Gulf Cable from Key West to Punta Rosa has been finally laid and communication between the United States and Cuba perfected.

PER CUBA CABLE.

Mexican Advices—The Remains of Maximilian—Acting Consul General Ottenburg Acting for the French, Belgian and Italian Governments—Arrival of Mr. Plumb—The Case of Santa Anna to Proceed—Castillo Pardoned—General O'Haran Shot, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 9.—The *Herald's* Cuba cable dispatch, dated Havana, 8th says: Vera Cruz dates are to September 1st, and from the capital to August 28th. The reported arrival at Vera Cruz of Maximilian's body is contradicted. It is also contradicted that his body was mutilated.

Commander Poe, of the gunboat Tacony, by request of the Austrian commander, claimed the body of the late Emperor, and his request has been listened to.

Acting Consul Ottenbourg, in the absence of the French, Belgian and Italian Consuls, is acting for those governments.

Mr. Plumb has arrived at Mexico.

The Supreme Government has ordered the case of Santa Anna to proceed.

All Generals condemned to death at Queretaro, including Castillo, have been pardoned.

General O'Haran, on the 18th ult., was sentenced by court martial to be shot on Wednesday. The sentence was carried out on the Plazuela de Mexicano, against the remonstrance of the American Minister.

President Juarez has decreed a convocation of Mexican people for the purpose of electing a President, when he will resign.

Lopez, the traitor, has published an account of the siege of Queretaro. He seeks to establish the fact that its fall was not the result of treachery.

Ortega's case was awaiting the action of Congress.

The society of the Sisters of Charity has been abolished, and another under the patronage of the public established.

The cholera and good fields have been yielding largely. Large supplies of munitions of war have been forwarded from Chihuahua to repel the Indians and filibusters.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—The total deaths by yellow fever, ending yesterday, were 209. Total for twenty-fours ending yesterday morning, 49; ending this morning, 31.

The Drought in Ohio.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, September 9.—The drought continues unabated. The accounts from the interior regarding corn and other late crops continue very discouraging.

FROM CUBA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTO RICO—GEN. PRIM TO ASSUME THE LEADERSHIP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A letter from Havana states that the revolution in Porto Rico is formidable; that the soldiers are joining the people; that artillery have left quarters in the Capitol and gone into the country; that Captain General Marchieze had hid himself or fled; that a revolution agent is to be sent in the steamer to New York to telegraph to Gen. Prim, asking him to place himself at their head.

U. S. SECRETARY OF LEGATION DEAD.

Advices from Chili state that Gen. Cook, United States Secretary of Legation at Santiago, died of disease contracted in Southern prisons during the rebellion. He was buried with military honors.

GEN. HOVEY RETURNED TO CALLAO.

General Hovey has returned to Callao from Valparaiso, where he had been on a simple visit to General Kilpatrick, and no diplomatic functions.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Slight shocks of an earthquake were felt at Valparaiso on the night of the 8th ult.

A GOVERNOR MURDERED.

A private letter, dated Barranquille, August 30th, says on the 14th inst., a party of armed men, sixty in number, boarded his boat and murdered the Governor of this place. The remainder of the authorities succeeded in making their escape.

NEW YORK VESSEL AT PANAMA.

The steamer China, from New York, arrived at Panama August 30th, in fifty-nine and a half days passage. She would sail in a few days for San Francisco.

DEEP LAID CONSPIRACY REVEALED.

Numerous documents were found on persons arrested as revolutionists at Panama, revealing a deep laid conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

DISTURBANCE AT GUATEMALA.

Some revolutionary disturbances of small proportions are reported from Guatemala and one or two days' fighting. Government troops were in pursuit of the leaders.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 9, 1867.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS—COMPLICITY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Recently about four hundred barrels of whisky were permitted to be withdrawn from the bonded warehouse in Brooklyn by Collector Calhoun. Two hundred it was subsequently ascertained were withdrawn upon worthless bonds, and the balance without bonds, good or bad. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Calhoun and his deputy, John Alters. The latter was taken, but the former is absent from the city.

AN ALLEGED DECEASED HUSBAND PRODUCED.

During the examination at the tombs to-day of the case of Dan Noble, charged with complicity in the case of the robbery of $200,000 worth of bonds from the Royal Insurance Company, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilchrist swore that John Noble, her second husband, had been drunk a number of days, whereupon Keogh, to relieve a consternation, was produced by the defense.

SERVANT GIRLS' MASS MEETING.

The servant girls of Troy held a monster mass meeting on Saturday night, to protest against the further demand for money for the Fenians. They passed resolutions severely denouncing previous contributions expended, and questioned the propriety of attempting to liberate Ireland by subjugating Canada.

CHOLERA CASES.

Five deaths from cholera have been reported within a few days, three in one family; cause, filthy premises.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER.

The steamer Malta, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her news is anticipated.

DEMOCRATIC POET.

Clarence Bohler, of New York, has been selected as poet at the dedication of the Amsterdam Cemetery.

ODD FELLOWS GRAND LODGE.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows opens on Monday next.

REPORTED HEAVY FORGERY.

It is reported a Wall street bank lost $75,000 by forged drafts.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SICKLES.

General Sickles arrived to-night from Charleston.

Registration in Virginia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, September 9.—The official figures of registration in Virginia show the total of whites 216,187, colored, 101,460.

New York Fashions—Madame Demorest's Opening.

A contributor to the New York *Tribune*—obviously a female—describes Madame Demorest's fall opening, which took place a day or two ago. We reproduce the most important points of the report:

First I note the exquisite embroidered waists in organdy, with bands, cuffs, and belts; or bustines of silk worked with purse silk and beads, as worn by the belles of Mahopac and Newport.

Dresses are plainer and not so long. The plain gored skirt without plaits is the ruling model, and home, or demi-toilette dress, has but a few inches of train. The coat sleeve is still worn, though an appendage usually falls from the elbow, giving the effect of a flowing sleeve with the comfort of a tight one. The real coat sleeve is made wider at the wrist than last year. For elaborate dress, the sharply pointed flowing sleeve short on the outside is in vogue. It has but one. One of the best patterns in this shape is in light green, the inside sleeve about six inches long, only the outside three quarters of a yard, open from the shoulders down, trimmed on both edges with black velvet, bands by bands of flame-colored satin; the sides are held together by straps of satin fastened by black rosettes, with silver buttons in the center. The lower edge of the sleeve is straight, with guipure and satin trimmings. A pretty coat sleeve has a shallow pointed cap outlined by a narrow satin, with tiny ornamental buttons in each point; a deep cuff rises almost to the elbow from the wide wrist, made by the same trimming; inside this is a wide, pointed sleeve, crossed by narrow straps held with fancy buttons. The model is explicit in describing patterns of any description, both to do justice to the designs themselves, and to give lady readers a clear idea of what they will have to select from.

Waists are decidedly in favor with short pointed impeels in front, and long ones behind. The prettiest one was demure, with square neck, very low in front, the basque graduated in five parts, the front and back square, opened to the belt, and all round on all the edges with a quilling of the silk pinked at the border; flowing sleeve, with square end to suit the basque. Another waist is high in the neck, with plaited plastron of black lace, low on back and front, running so as to bind the sleeve, and filled with three straps of lace insertion crossing each shoulder, an admired trimming which gives much of the grace of the pamperdour open neck. The bangle is short in front, having saicely the effect of the double pointed corsage, which the belles are determined to have by some artifice or other, even if the fashion plates assure them that points are out of favor. The waist is of ordinary length under the arm, with three inlaid tabs behind, the middle one pure, headed by a fold of satin, the width of a belle's eyebrow. The little coat sleeve has two rows of lace straight round the wrist, and a cap in three pieces to match the basque points behind. A pretty high-necked blue pattern has the darling tiny sleeves before, and low scolloped and short on the hip, with rounded tabs falling four inches beside the front points, and much deeper each side of the single point that scarcely comes below the waist in the centre of the back. The trimming is narrow double rows of satin, with round buttons in every scollop and dent; a raw of them running down the front, three inches outside the fastening row.

Skirts are trimmed in two styles—the deep-pointed peplum, or tunic, properly, the back part almost reaching the hem, and the apron, which describes large tabs on every breadth.

The styles for children were so pretty that the writer wanted to describe them all. The simplest (that signifies most desirable to best tastes,) were Gabrielle frocks, with a deep palatot outlining and trimming, and a little pointed cape on the shoulder. This is the favorite style of street costume, especially neat in buff linen, with black trimmings. Another pretty walking suit was a plain green skirt and basque-like jacket, the only trimming to which was a fancy edge, bound in rows of black and white. The skirts are cut out in all sorts of fancy edges, with rows of different colored piping, or bias silk put round.

A bright little dress was white alpaca, with diamonds of crimson silk around the edge of the skirt, these trimmed with narrow black velvet. A sleeveless sack of crimson silk, with a notched edge and a sharp cap, is to be worn over this dress. Another is blue, trimmed by black ribbon, with soldiers' caps, dropping and solferino buttons. This ribbon passes over the shoulders to the edge of the skirt, describing a tablier back and front. Between these the skirt is gathered on the hips and frilled at the hem, with a heading of the gay ribbon, graduated straps of which, finished with solferino buttons, are set on the edge inside of the tablier hem. A little buff ruffled skirt and plain waist are over-dressed with a crimson peblum which caps the sleeve, gives a bodice to relieve the buff corsage, and descends in a large scolloped point back and front on the skirt, being only half its depth on the hips.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

GEN. SHERIDAN AT ST. LOUIS.

Immense Throng of Citizens.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION TWO MILES LONG.

Speech of Welcome by Lieut. Gov. Smith and Carl Schurz.

RESPONSE OF THE HONORED GUEST.

The Demonstration Unprecedented.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—The demonstration to-night in honor of General Sheridan was the largest torchlight meeting of people ever witnessed in St. Louis. The torchlight procession was nearly two miles long, and consisted of over twenty Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, a large number of colored organizations, representatives of the various wards of the city, the Fire Department, and an immense throng of citizens generally. The procession was nearly an hour filing past the Southern Hotel, on the east balcony of which General Sheridan, his staff officers, members of various committees, and invited guests, were stationed.

The crowd in the immediate vicinity of the hotel, after the procession, listened very eloquent address by General Carl Schurz, which he referred to Gen. Sheridan as the true American soldier, the hero of made hard fought battles, who typified the best American chivalry the statesman as well as soldier, to whom the people of Louisiana and Texas owe a debt of gratitude and esteem, as the man who opened the way to permanent peace and prosperity.

General Sheridan stepped forward and replied as follows: I presume you don't know I never make speeches. I regret exceedingly that I am not able to make you one to night; but this reception to me has been unexpected by me entirely, and I feel deeply and sincerely gladden thanks for your enthusiastic and kind welcome.

A few remarks were afterwards made by Gen. Flie, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

In point of numbers, enthusiasm and general warm and hearty sympathy, many of the citizens present declare that no reception has never been equalled in St. Louis. From eleven to one o'clock to-day the General received visitors at the hotel, and the crowd of callers was almost constant. The General will leave for Leavenworth to-morrow afternoon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 9, 1867.

The amount of gold in the Treasury today is $92,754,316, and coin certificates $14,879,700. Total, $107,634,016. Amount of currency, $16,901,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has to-day removed the injunction on the caves from one hundred and ninety-four of Missouri State bonds, twelve of North Carolina bonds and two of Tennessee bonds, some years ago abstracted from the Department of the Interior.

PARDON STATISTICS.

It is ascertained, official data, that since April 15th, 1865, about eight thousand pardons have been granted by the President. These include some of the rebel foreign minister, Slidell, ex-members of the federate Cabinet, Governors of Southern States, and upwards of ninety Brigadier and Major Generals. Major Still, Chief of the Pardon bureau, as the Attorney General's Office, has had on file, for the last two years, about four hundred applications for pardons from persons who were engaged in the rebellion, and not pardoned by the proclamation of May 29th, 1865. By the proclamation of Saturday, about one hundred of these persons are pardoned, but the other three hundred come within the exceptions, and of course their cases, like others similarly situated, must be separately considered.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE DEFALCATION.

It appears the defalcation in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency is over $2,000 and $3,000. The money was taken from the fund assets on the National Banks for payment of Inspectors.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Two hundred and thirty-four patents will be issued for the week ending the 17th. Five hundred and sixty applications and eighty caveats have been filed in the Patent Office the past week.

POSTAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The Postoffice Department is preparing instructions as to the rates of foreign postage after January 1st.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

California Election Results—State Administration Assured—Gold Arrivals From Oregon—Indian Outrages—Mining Shares, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, September 9.—Partial returns from thirty-nine counties give Haight (Union) a majority of eleven thousand. It is thought the majority of the special Democratic ticket will be about two thousand less. The returns of the full vote of the interior are insufficient for the purposes of comparison.

The anniversary of the admission of California was celebrated to-day with considerable spirit by a procession of pioneers, an oration, poem and banquet.

The Steamer Sierra, from Sacramento, and promises to be the best for several years.

The steamer Oriflamme, from Portland on the 6th, brings one hundred thousand dollars from the northern mines, and fifty tons of Oregon pig iron, the first invoice of iron from that State to this coast.

An expedition is fitting out to punish thieving Indians. Umatilla soldiers, under Lieutenant Bate, had a fight with Piute Snakes lately at Brunt river, killing or capturing a considerable party, with the loss of four soldiers and seven white scouts.

Reports of Indian outrages in Oregon, Washington and Idaho mining regions are frequent. Two Indians were killed near Walla Walla. The Owyhee Indians in the middle of August, killing twenty or thirty in all.

Mining shares are open and weak; leading descriptions show further decline. An assessment of twenty-five dollars per share was levied on Gould and Curry.

Wheat $1.80@1.85. Legal Tenders, 70@71.

Arrived, Commercial Shanghai from Alaska waters, with ninety two thousand coldfish, the largest catch of the season.

FROM MEMPH S.

Refusal to Establish Quarantine—Crop Reports and Yellow Fever.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, September 9.—The Board of Health has refused to establish a quarantine on the river, deeming it unnecessary.

Reports of the crops in Mississippi and Arkansas continue favorable, but the prevalence of yellow fever on the Lower Mississippi will greatly retard the bringing of cotton to market.

FROM CANADA.

The French Rouge Party Defeated—Rejoicing Over the success of an Annexationist.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.—Hon. Mr. Dorion, leader of the French Rouge party, is one hundred votes behind in the first day polling. The Rouge party are now hopeless as to the general result.

The rejoicing in Vermont over the election of Mr. Colfax, avowed annexationist, has caused comment here.

Commercial Failures at Richmond—Panic Reported.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, September 9.—The commercial failures reported by special telegram to the Northern press are false. None have occurred. The commercial bills are being met as promptly as ever before. Some parties out of commercial circles, and insolvent at the fall of Richmond, have gone into bankruptcy.

Panama Railroad Franchise Extended.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Columbian Congress has extended the Panama Railroad Company's franchise ninety-nine years, for a consideration of one million dollars cash, in gold, and annual payments of a quarter of a million of dollars from date.

The Turf at Milwaukee.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, September 9.—Patchen, Butler, Rich and Brown George, are entered for the horse chew of the Wisconsin Agricultural Association, Association, commencing to-morrow. A race for twelve hundred dollars comes off on Friday.

Titan Dead—Debt Reduced Over a Million and a Half Dollars for the Year September 2d.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Sept. 9.—Gov. Geary has issued a proclamation stating that $1,784,644 50 of debt of the Commonwealth was paid during the year ending September 2d.

Consolidation of Boston Carried.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, September 9.—There was a light vote to-day, on the question of annexing Roxbury to Boston, but it was carried nearly by four to six.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

RECEPTION OF GARIBALDI—HIS DESIGNS ON ROME.

GENEVA, September 8.—The delegates to the Peace Congress are arriving from all parts of Europe. Garibaldi has reached this city from Florence. His reception by friends and citizens was most enthusiastic. He made a brief speech, declaring his purpose to move on Rome was unalterable and the plan of action, although deferred, would soon be carried into effect.

FRANCE.

UNEASINESS AGAIN REVIVED IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

PARIS, September 9.—The speech made by the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of the Diet, at Carlsruhe, in which he advocated an alliance with the North German Confederation, gives rise again to a feeling of uneasiness in political circles. Fears are entertained that recent complications will be renewed, and questions may arise which will again disturb the tranquility of Europe.

DR. VERNON, PUBLICIST, DEAD.

PARIS, September 9.—*Evening.*—Dr. Vernon, the celebrated French publicist, died to-day, aged sixty-nine years.

TURKEY.

THE PORTE AND INTERFERENCE IN CANDIA AFFAIRS.

LONDON, September 8.—The Porte has again intimated to the European Powers that it cannot admit of any interference in the affairs of Candia, and therefore declines to adopt the project for a joint Commission of Inquiry.

ENGLAND.

BRITISH CAPTIVES IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, September 8.—The report that the British captives in Abyssinia have gained their freedom proves untrue.

ARRIVED OUT.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 9.—The steamship New York, from New York, arrived this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, September 9.—*Evening.*—Consols, 94 9-16; Five-Twenties better, 73¾; Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie, 44¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

FRANKFORT, September 9.—*Evening.*—U. S. Bonds, 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed dull, with a declining tendency; Middling Uplands, 9¾; Orleans, 10¾; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed firm. Corn advanced to 33s for new mixed western. Wheat 11s 6d for California white. Barley, 5s. Beef, 100s. Lard, 91s. Bacon, 64s 6d. Produce: Petroleum, 10d for spirits 1s 3d for refined.

LONDON, September 9.—*Evening.*—Markets and bank unchanged.

ANTWERP, September 9.—*Evening.*—Petroleum flat and declining; standard white has fallen four francs, and closed at 50f be per barrel.

IMPORTANT CASE AT WARREN, PA.

Conviction for Secreting Goods to Defraud Creditors.

HEAVY FINES AND IMPRISONMENT IMPOSED.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 9.—The *Herald* of this city says: Myers Marks, M. S. Marks, H. J. Marks and Jacobs were to-day convicted at Warren, Pa., and received heavy fines and imprisonment, for secreting the goods of M. Marks for the purpose of defrauding H. E. Claflin & Co. and other New York creditors of M. Marks. The case was a highly important one to the citizens of Warren from New Orleans and California. Numerous parties were interested in the result of the suit in different parts of the country.

THE NEWS FROM MAINE.

The State Goes Republican by a Slightly Reduced Majority.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PORTLAND, September 9.—The following returns of the elections have been received:

Towns.	Chamberlain, R.	Pillsbury, D.
Portland.....	777	1,111
Lewiston.....	777	304
Bangor.....	1,305	1,063
Gardiner.....	497	370
Pittston.....	216	262
Scarborough.....	114	223
Bath.....	1,000	1,000
Falmouth.....	173	170
Cape Elizabeth.....	234	312
Brunswick.....	450	266
Paris.....	362	302
Gorham.....	221	220

Eleven towns give Chamberlain (Republican) 9,320 and Pillsbury (Democrat) 3,520, being a majority of 5,450 for Chamberlain. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain a majority of 5,819, showing a Democratic gain this year of 3,369.

There is a Republican loss in Bath of 17. Biddeford gives a Democratic majority of 240 against 90 last year.

LATER.—One hundred and nine towns give Chamberlain 27,716, and Pillsbury 18,258. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 31,656 and Pillsbury 19,565. Chamberlain's majority this year is 9,458, against 12,091 in the same towns last year, making a Republican loss of 2,633.

The aggregate vote in these towns is 45,974, against 51,221 last year.

The total vote of the State last year was 111,584. This year it will fall a little under 100,000.

Three-sevenths of the State is in, with a loss of nine-fifteenths of the majority of last year. The same ratio will reduce the Republican majority to about 13,500, or a loss of about 1,400.

The Democrats will gain Representatives in some towns, but not enough to give them much power in the Legislature.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Engineer and Fireman Killed, and Workmen Injured—Residence Demaged and Two Children and a Nurse Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 9.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred this evening in the turning mill of Abram R. Welch, Twenty-eighth street. The mill was shattered. The engineer, Jacob Madden, and fireman, Edward Brady, were killed, and Matthew Neir, Frank Lane, Jeremiah Cody and John Jang, workmen, were badly injured. The boiler traversed four hundred and thirty feet, falling in the residence of Nigland and Hanseman, tore out the entire rear of the house, killing two of Hanseman's children and a nurse named Maria Dowling. Another servant girl, Mary Wilberzahl, received severe injuries.

British Brig Wrecked.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PORTRESS MONROE, September 9.—The British Brig Cuba, from Matanzas, was wrecked near Hatteras. The Captain was badly injured and six persons drowned.

River Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—River is falling with three feet in the canal.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 9.—River falling, eight feet scant to Cairo.

Love and Larceny—The Gushing Fullness of an Indiana Lover's Joy, Followed by the Indignant Swelling of an Indiana Girl's Honest Bosom, Lead to the Detection of a Series of Heavy Thefts.

Within the past year the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company have allowed and paid claims for goods 'short' to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, or more, and the thieves have until recently eluded the utmost vigilance of the officers and detectives of the road. A little love affair, however, very innocent and praiseworthy in itself, incidentally furnished a clue which, carefully followed up, laid bare the coup of the enemy and cut short their supplies. A section of the wonderful sagacity of the sand dog, attributing to the canine hero the credit of rescuing his young master by the hair, as he rose to the surface of the water, and of making a desperate effort to save him from a watery grave, which was well nigh successful, but unfortunately for the imagination, story, the facts will not bear it out. The truth, pure and simple, is that on Sunday morning, some time in July, a young man left Bridge into the river, and whatever else has been reported about the affair is imaginary.

Thrown from a Buggy.

A young lady residing on Penn street, in the Fourth ward, met with a painful accident last evening between four and five o'clock. She, in company with another lady and a gentleman, was taking a drive in a light open buggy, and when passing down Seventh street at the corner of Smithfield, one of the horses frightened, and suddenly sprang to one side, throwing the lady out of the buggy with such force as to dislocate her shoulder blade. She was picked up in an insensible condition by a number of persons present, and conveyed to the corner referred to, where by the application of the proper remedies she was soon restored to consciousness. She was then placed in a carriage and conveyed to her home, and a surgeon summoned, who attended to her injuries, which fortunately are not of a serious character.

—A young German girl recently eloped from New Jersey with a gallant Teuton youth and $600 of her mother's money. The police found the loving but unwedded couple the other day, just on the the point of sailing for Europe, all was made pleasant by a marriage in the police court, the parental blessing and a return home.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

Strange Developments—Suicide.

For several months it has been evident, from the number of robberies committed in Elizabeth township, and the manner in which the work has been done, that there was a regularly organized band of thieves in that neighborhood; but all efforts to detect them have been fruitless. Several parties are strongly suspicioned, but no evidence sufficient to warrant their arrest can be obtained. On Saturday, the seventh instant, some remarkably strange developments were made, which have a very close connection with the many robberies that have been committed, the facts of which we obtain from a private letter, written by a resident of the Youghiogheny River, near Elrod's Ferry, which has been taken from different farmers in the neighborhood, during the last three months. On the same day that a large quantity of goods was found on the

The Pittsburgh Gazette

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THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

If the States which participated in the rebellion had been reorganized as prescribed by the laws; if their respective delegations had been re-admitted to seats in the two Houses of Congress; and if their several populations, in word and deed, were exhibiting a restored loyalty; a Proclamation of Amnesty, broad as that issued by the President on Saturday last, would have been received with unmixed satisfaction by the great body of the inhabitants of all sections of the country. Nay, an Universal Amnesty would not have proved unacceptable. The President has not only confronted and defied the will of the nation, as expressed in the laws, but has exercised a vast authority, his right to which is challenged, and is at best doubtful. And this Amnesty he has questionably proclaimed, is not the consummation and fruit of a restored Union, but a means to fresh agitations, which may postpone that event.

If it was conceded on all hands that the powers of Amnesty and Pardon are identical, and belong to the President, he would still be open to the imputation of grossly misusing or abusing the trust confided to him, in what he has done. If he can legally proclaim Amnesty now, he could have proclaimed it the day after Antietam or Gettysburg, and in terms including all the officers and men of LEE's army. The abuse of power in an Amnesty issued then and now, is simply comparative.

As early as 1862 Congress assumed control over the whole matter of Amnesty, by passing a law authorizing the President to proclaim it, but fixing the conditions. Last winter a bill was passed to repeal this law; which bill was neither approved nor vetoed by the President, but became a law by not being returned to the House in which it originated within ten days after its passage. The Constitutional power granted to the President is to "grant reprieves and pardons." The President and his advisers hold that Amnesty is one form of Pardon. Congress holds that Amnesty is a greater power than Pardon; hence not included in it, and can be exercised only by the "sovereign power," which is not the President, but the representatives of the States and the people.

The President's Proclamation, even if he had an undisputed right to issue it, would be a flagrant misuse of power. It is not in the interest of loyalty; nor designed to promote concord. The intention of it was in a bold and questionable way to frustrate the Congressional plan of reconstruction, by prematurely restoring most of the active and influential men among the rebels to the political rights and privileges they forfeited under the operation of the laws. The effect will be to let the rebels sit measurably in judgment in their own cases; to exert a degree of potentiality in determining whether the Congressional plan of restoration shall stand or be swept away. It puts them on the same footing as the men who fought the battles of the country, even while the questions growing out of the war are still pending. It is a direct defiance to Congress and to the loyal constituencies represented therein.

The President may be hasty, passionate and unstable; but there are about him, and in his confidence, inspiring him with their ideas, and shaping him to their ends, a number of men of superior capacity and culture. These men believe that all the government did in putting down the rebellion was done in virtue of authority found outside the Constitution and in the national emergency. If they make any distinction between the loyal and disloyal, it is to exculpate the rebels and heap unstinted censure on those who combatted them. Their most ardent wish is to banish from power the men who saved the government, and to install the leaders of the rebellion in the vacated seats. Having the President under their influence, they mean, while despising him, to make the most out of him they can.

So far Congress has shown much less tact, energy, decision and courage than these men. When the Houses should have acted, they were content to consume weeks and months in talk to no substantial end. Many of the leaders thereof permitted themselves to be duped into half measures or no measures at all, appearing not to comprehend the forces with which they were dealing, nor the malignant drift the Executive was imparting to public affairs. What was easy for Congress to do before, is more difficult now; but we trust that enlightened by experience the period for faltering has gone.

GERMANY.

Whatever dispute there may be as to the possession by NAPOLEON III. of the intellectual qualities essential to high statesmanship, nobody doubts his having, in a large degree, the lesser endowments which constitute the natural outfit of a politician. Self-confident, unscrupulous, skillful in the concealment of his opinions and purposes, ready to adapt himself to all contingencies, and adroit in making the best that can possibly be made as matters stand, he is always a central figure in European politics; an object of interest, if not of solicitude.

Baffled in the negotiations with BISMARCK which preceded the campaign of Prussia against Austria, and constrained to accept, with an appearance of placidity, accomplished facts most unpalatable to himself and France, he has ever since been contriving how to prevent the farther and complete unification of Germany, which would be an event disastrous to his dynasty as well as to the predominance of France in the affairs of continental Europe.

In his recent interview with FRANCIS JOSEPH they two hatched a nice arrangement, which had only the one inconvenience that it would not work as contemplated. This was to group the South-German States around Austria. There was no novelty in this conception. It was incorporated into the treaty of peace which terminated the recent Germanic war. When it was first brought forward, France accepted it because it held a word of promise to the ear accordant with its desires. Austria welcomed it because she saw in it a hope—the bare possibility of an accomplishment partially favorable to her hereditary pretensions. Prussia consurred because peace had become a necessary condition for retaining what she had won by battle, and because, as she measured the strength of the popular sentiment demanding national consolidation, it was apparent the project could never be reduced to a reality.

The interview between the French and Austrian Emperors sent a thrill of anxiety throughout Europe. The first impression seemed to be that the princes and people of the South-German States could not resist the determination of these two men. The event has proved otherwise. Even the interposition of France in the affairs of Germany was promptly regarded as an offense; and hence none of the States have ratified the fresh attempt to divide and distract Germany.

Moreover, there seems to be abundant reasons for believing that a large majority of the people of Austria, while feeling a genuine attachment to the reigning family and a strong desire that it should recover and hold the headship of Germany, are animated by an intense desire that the solidarity of the German people shall be achieved, no matter under what leadership. There are indications that a martial alliance between FRANCIS JOSEPH and NAPOLEON to divide Germany—to keep it from fulfilling its aspirations—would result in the bulk of the Austrian people ranging themselves openly on the side of Prussia.

What was to be anticipated under such circumstances has actually happened; the fresh negotiations to realize a South-German Confederacy have taken such a shape that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed notes to the Prussian government with which it is satisfied. Finding he cannot do what he would, NAPOLEON has made up his mind, like any common mortal, to do the best he can under the circumstances.

Still, there seems to be no diminution in French warlike preparations. There can be no doubt as to what is signified by the unwonted activity witnessed in arsenals, depots and encampments. French vanity has been deeply touched by Germany; not by invasion, or menace, or disparagement; but by the marvellous development of nationality. Germany seems to stand between France and the sun, and this is not to be endured. France has dominated Europe most of the time for half a century. She formally proclaimed the abrogation of the German empire, and wiped it from the maps. Yet that empire, without her leave, claims the right to be. From the ashes in which it was entombed it has arisen into new life and startling conspicuity. Its freshly acquired greatness throws France into the shade. There are portents of still grander elevation, even to the constituting of it the colossal power of Europe. It is not enough for France to be powerful. She is so great that nothing contents her but to be supreme. She can hold fellowship with no equal. What this morbid sentiment may lead her to the future only can disclose.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Fall Seeding Grass Lands.

The system of fall seeding to grass is beginning to be practiced in some localities and with the best results. The system to which we refer is the sowing of grass seeds separately or not in connection of grain of any kind.

The usual practice is to seed with some crop under the impression that the grain not only serves a good purpose in protecting the growing plants, but that the land in this way is made to yield an annual crop which would not obtain if nothing but grass seed alone were sown.

When grass seed is sown with spring grains there is a liability of its not taking well, and we frequently get a light crop of grass the following year. This, it is claimed, can be avoided by fall sowings.

The land is plowed in August or September and a top dressing of well rotted manure, or compost applied, the land thoroughly harrowed and fitted for meadow. The grass seed is then sowed and covered with a bush or light harrow and the soil rolled. The September rains bring up the seeds and it gets well rooted before the setting in of frost. The next season, about the latter part of July, a good crop of hay is taken off. Thus nothing is lost except the fall feed, and on land requiring plowing this is of little value. The rotting sod and the compost added, make a deep tilth which will yield several good crops, and when these begin to fail the land is treated in the same way again.

There is great difference of opinion as to the best way of keeping up meadows, and in seeding them down. Upon stock farms many contend that no crop pays so well as grass, and that when the land needs breaking up the sooner it can be got back into grass the better. In other words, permanent pastures and meadows are sought, and no attention paid to a regular rotation of crops. When such a system prevails, the usual or common practice is to break up, putting the land the first year to corn. The second year spring grains are sown, and the land seeded to grass at the same time. It is evident under this system, unless considerable quantities of manures be used, the land must be somewhat exhausted of its fertility. The grain crops have robbed it, and it goes back to grass less able to yield a maximum crop than when first broken up. The plan indicated of seeding in the fall, it will be seen, economizes all the elements of fertility stored up in the soil for the grass crop, and as experience has shown, gives larger returns in grass at a less expense of manures than by the other method. By it you get a continuous crop of grass year after year, which is often of much account when the lands devoted to meadow are limited, and when any material reduction of the hay crop is attended with the inconvenience either of reducing the ordinary stock or the purchase of hay or its equivalent in the other kinds of cattle food.

These considerations have led many farmers to change from the common system of seeding to this, and after testing it thoroughly, believe it is an important improvement over the old practice.

They urge, in addition, that there is more leisure in August and September for getting the ground into nice condition for meadows, and that there is less liability of having the work imperfectly done on account of the weather than there is in the spring, when often haste is necessitated in order to get crops into the ground in season, while not unfrequently the soil must be worked when too wet, leaving the surface in a poor condition for the seed bed.

It is a good custom to roll all lands in in the spring that were seeded the previous autumn. This presses into the soil many roots that are thrown up and would otherwise perish, and leaves the surface in good condition for the scythe and rake.

Maturing Poultry.

Wheat screenings and cracked corn, I find to be the best adapted feed for chickens; this should be fed to them as often as twice a day; while in the interim something should be placed at their pleasure to pick at. I dissent from the idea that fowls should ever go hungry in order to grow fat or to lay eggs. I have never learned how to fatten or bring fowls into a parturient condition by feeding little or nothing. Broom-corn seed, well ripened, affords my fowls a constant supply of wholesome and cheap provender, for lunch, between their regular feedings of screenings or corn; and I find my corn and buckwheat, etc., do not disappear so quickly by voraciousness as where they have to rely wholly on stated feedings.

Good authorities have laid down one rule among many good ones, which I appeal from to the good sense of my brother poulterers, so far, at least, as it regards growing chickens, that is: "Never keep feed before them all the time." Working on the system of human physiology, this sounds very well; but an infant receives its sustenance when it cries for it; I believe our infant chickens being able to help themselves, without crying for it, should be permitted to do so. Boiled feed, such as potatoes and meal, with small or large pieces of meat, as can be afforded, hasten the growth of poultry very much; use as much pepper, and a little more than would be pleasing to our palates as seasoning; but it is almost useless to say to any one, *use no salt*. Farmers who make their own butter, and have sour milk, should remember to divide a part of this refuse material with the hens, for, while pigs make the ham, we cannot have ham and eggs without the hens.

There certainly is a great difference in fowls about maturing, and without stating any particular preference on this article, I will remark, that for early market uses, the Asiatic varieties are the best. Yellow meated poultry, on account of its rich appearance, always brings the highest price in market; and the reverse of this is the case, in many markets, with eggs. In the case of the meat, the only difference is in the imagination; while, in the case of eggs, imagination is greatly at fault in making choice of white shelled eggs, for the yellow shell is a mark of greater nutriment as really yellow corn contains more oil than the white flint variety.—*Correspondence Country Gentleman.*

The Tobacco Fly or Miller.

A tobacco planter relates the following experience and success in the destruction of that pest to the crop—the moth-mother of the tobacco worm:

Having, like all other tobacco planters, suffered for years by the ravages of this destructive and annoying insect, I proceeded to watch its movements and ascertain its habits. I found it intensely fond of sucking at the bloom of the Jamestown, more generally speaking the "Jimson" weed, wild morning glory, &c., but especially the former. Accordingly, at the time of setting out the plants, I set out among them some eight or ten "Jimson" plants, which, like the other evil weeds, grew up and bloomed just in time for the objects of this cuss of an insect. I procured from a druggist about an ounce of pulverized fly powder, or fly stone, mixed it with water, making it very sweet with honey, (sugar or molasses will do as well,) put it in a half pint bottle with a cork stopper, into which I inserted a goose quill. Thus armed and equipped, I went every evening between sunset and twilight and dropped about three drops of the mixture into the bloom of the "Jimson," and the next day would pick up handfulls of the insects lying dead under the nearest trees, or in the corn field close to the tobacco patch.

So eminent was my success in destroying them that many of my neighbors were induced to try the experiment, and the consequence is that the crops in our neighborhood are much less injured by them than usual. The poison destroys that particular bloom as well as the fly. Seeing this, I go every evening and drop it into the new ones which form in the next twenty-four hours. If every planter would follow this practice, that particular race of destructive insects would soon become extinct.

My crop this year has so far been protected by this process as scarcely to show that such an insect existed at all, and if no hail storm or other accident overtakes it before cutting and housing, it will be entirely free from injury of any kind.

All the trouble I have had with it is destroying the eggs laid by flies from other places, as they are known to fly as far as a mile, and to fly about and deposit their eggs all night of moonlight nights.

This process of getting rid of so great an injury to this most important crop, being within the reach of every one, it will be universally practiced, I hope thus enabling a planter not only to raise as much again, but better, and escape that most tiresome and back-breaking process of worming tobacco.

Growing Sugar Beets.

From experiments made in Belgium, it appears that the planting of sugar beets upon ridges induces a better growth of the plant, with less interruption on account of the leaves than by flat culture. The advantages claimed for this system of planting are, that in stony soil it mellows a larger amount of fertile matter, while in light soils the moisture is absorbed in greater quantities, enabling the roots to go deeper into the sub-soil. It is claimed, also, that the culture in ridges require less manure than on a flat surface, more ground being required to contribute nutriment to the plants. That they may be cultivated with more ease, and with a greater economy of labor, upon ridges, we have found in our experience, since the plow or horse-hoe may be used earlier along the rows, thus reducing hand-weeding in the space along the line of the rows. A further advantage of ridge planting claimed is that the plants grow longer and send their roots deeper, thus suffering less from disease, heat and rain. In addition, the roots yield a larger per centage of sugar and starch.

We regard the beet as one of the most profitable roots that can be grown for stock feeding. The labor of cultivation is much less than for the carrot, and the crop is less liable to be attacked by insects and thereby lost, than the turnip. They are more easily harvested than carrots, and are of more nutritive value than turnips. The mangolds are excellent keepers, which is an additional argument in their favor. Whether the beet may be grown profitably for sugar-making, in this State, is a question which is yet to be solved.

Autumn Planting for Asparagus.

The *Gardener's Monthly* recommends autumn planting for asparagus, stating that actual experience shows it to be not only feasible, but better than spring planting. The ground is prepared as for the crop at any other season, and after cutting off the green tops of the young seedlings, the roots are set precisely as in spring planting. They push new roots at once and make eyes so strong that even from one year old seedlings some asparagus—but not, of course, very strong—has been cut the following spring; and when two years old roots have been used, a full crop has been cut in the same time—a result no one expects from spring planting.

The editor remarks that within the last two years he has watched experiments made by several gentlemen, on planting asparagus in August, and the result is a remarkable success.

Budding the Rose.

A writer in the *American Journal of Horticulture* adopts a plan in budding roses which greatly expedites the work, and is attended with complete success. Instead of either bast or worsted common adhesive plaster is substituted. In this method no tying is necessary, the plaster adhering at once exactly where it is required. The plaster used is the common adhesive plaster bought at the shops, and the writer states that by its use the budding is performed with great neatness and exactness as well as rapidity. This would seem to be an improvement over the old practice, and may prove a useful hint to those who cultivate roses.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE regulates and tones the Stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure cures fever and ague. Let those afflicted with this malady try it.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure cures instantaneously, and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is the greatest appetizer ever known; it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is recommended by all the leading physicians.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.

☞ Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market Street.

se9:MTW

ARE YOU BILIOUS!

Multitudes of both sexes will answer this question in the affirmative; for, next to disorders of the stomach, liver complaints are perhaps the most prevalent of all internal diseases. Its usual symptoms are a yellowish tinge in the whites of the eyes, especially near the inner corners, an uneasy or slightly painful sensation in the right side, pain between the shoulder blades, sick headache, lassitude, mental dullness, lack of appetite and irregularity of the bowels. Whoever recognizes this diagnosis as applying to his own condition, may be quite certain that more bile exists in his blood and less passes through its bowels than is expedient for his health, and that his liver requires toning and regulating. One of the special uses of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

is to meet just such exigencies as this. Its tonic principle rouses the liver from its torpor, and its aperient element gently relieves the intestinal canal of the accretions consequent upon an insufficient supply of nature's cathartic, the bile. Persons of bilious habit will find it the best safeguard against the attacks to which they are constitutionally predisposed, and should carefully avoid all the ordinary alcoholic stimulants.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which had been advised to "let alone" on account o a harassing cough, which it was feared might asten on my lungs. I knew that the popular m de of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, as a "vent of the sudden," of the cure and the immediate check to a discharge which I was constrained to believe was a salutary provision of Nature to get rid of some morbid condition in the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying to the system, and local application of the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies an vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, C——.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms are No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

No. 62 FIFTH ST.,

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO announce to their customers and the public that they have received their complete stock of—

Fall Woolens,

West of England,

Scotch and French,

Coatings and Cassimeres,

Silk, Plush and Velvet Vestings,

Being the largest and best selection of goods we have ever before introduced into this market. IMPORTED FOR THE BEST CUSTOM TRADE. Notwithstanding the high price of imported goods, having purchased our stock for cash, we are enabled to offer superior inducements to all who may favor us with their patronage, which cannot fail to be to their advantage.

Thanking our customers for the very liberal support they have extended to us during the past, we will endeavor to merit their continued approbation in the future, by giving close attention to their requirements.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
62 Fifth street.

FRESH SALMON, in 1 and 2 lb. cans; fresh Lobster, in 1 and 2 lb. cans; fresh Asparagus, in 2 lb. cans; Green Corn, Lima Beans, Condensed Milk, Strawberries, Whortleberries, Blackberries, Pardigas, Olive Oil, Worcestershire Sauce, Essence Shrimps, Anchovies, &c., for sale at lowest rates, at

FRANCE'S TEA HART,
18 Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Terms cash. Goods delivered free. au10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUNCH OF KEYS LOST.—On Sunday two weeks ago, was lost,

A Bunch of Five Keys,

Between Manchester and Allegheny. The finder will confer a favor on the loser by leaving them at the MARINE HOSPITAL, below Manchester.
se9:f

THIRD ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS, at

E. HOUSTON & CO'S,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors, and dealers in MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 107 FIFTH ST., corner of Cherry alley.

All the latest styles and novelties in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Prices very reasonable and to suit the times.
se10:th

$20 REWARD—STOLEN from the pasture field of the undersigned, on last Tuesday night, A LIGHT RED COW, five years old and giving milk; expected to be fresh soon. Any one giving information of her, or arresting the thief, will receive the above reward.

se10:f26 Shaw's Mills, Allegheny Co., Pa.

STORE STAND FOR RENT.

The old established STORE STAND of William Kirk, deceased, at East Waterford, Juniata county, Pa., will be rented on reasonable terms, from one to five years. It is well located in a thriving community, and always commanded a good trade.

There is also a variety of STORE GOODS, lately purchased, on hand, which will be sold at wholesale, at a great bargain. By purchasing the whole possession of the Stand will be given immediately.

Application to be made to

MRS. MORRISON, or
MRS. MARY KIRK,
se9:f26t at East Waterford, Juniata Co., Pa.

DUPONT'S

GUNPOWDER.

This well known Powder is put up in patent metallic kegs, and is therefore safer to handle and transport than wooden kegs, and having been in general use by the public and the Government for over sixty years, needs no other recommendation as to its quality.

Every description of SCORING, MINING and BLASTING, in all size packages, always on hand and for sale from the Magazines at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO.,
Cor. Water St. and Cherry Alley.
se10:195

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Nos. 405 & 407 Liberty St.,

Opposite the Union Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, Proprietor.

This house is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this hotel open at all hours of the day and night.
se10:288

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

No. 2 St. Clair Street.

NEW CROP FINE TEAS,

NEW CARGO FINE TEAS,

SELLING AT NEW YORK PRICES!

Special inducements offered to large consumers.

AMERICAN TEA CO.,
No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.
se10:b75:TTS

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and

59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

jy3:wsu:TU-THS

TWO STORY

BRICK DWELLING,

Favorably located in the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, well finished and in good condition,

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP,

On application to

STEEL & WILSON,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 66 Smithfield street.
se9:61

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

HAVE JUST OPENED A

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Which they Offer at Low Prices.

se7

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 178 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 104 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.
se3:m30

AT EATON'S.

OPENED THIS DAY.

Hamburg Edgings,

French Cambric Bands,

Tucked Skirtings,

Victoria Lawns,

AT 17 FIFTH STREET.
se7:

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF

BOUNTY BONDS,

Issued by the School Board of the First Ward, City of Allegheny.

Parties holding Bonds numbered as follows: 2s, 49, 58, 70, 71, 97, 103, are hereby notified to present them to S. P. SHRIVER, Esq., for redemption, as they will cease to bear interest from this date.

By order of the School Board,
Rev. J. B. CLARK, President.
C. W. BENNETT, Secretary.
Allegheny, Sept. 5, 1867. se9:e75

HOPE SPICE MILLS.

R. E. KINSHART.....C. A. STEVENS.

RIEBART & STEVENS,

Successors to J. D. DRAVO, manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of GROUND AND GROUPED FEED, Nos. 124 and 14 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh. Pearl Barley, Oat Meal and fresh Corn Meal always on hand. Roasting done to order promptly. Wagon will call for Roastings and deliver same day.
se6:MWF

GOURLAY BROS.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS

27 Barclay St., near Church St.,

NEW YORK.

N. B.—Price Lists sent on application.
au9:m28

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city, free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped and Corn shelled, on short notice.
se6

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish all kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS and their accompaniments, to purchasers, at the lowest retail or wholesale prices. Also, BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY, SLATES of every description and SLATE SURFACE, for blackboards. All orders promptly attended to.

au11:tuwe 112 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 93 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURTT'S GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, COPY BOOKS, &c., manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS, BOOK BINDING, and RULING of all the forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand.
y24

F. ARTOS,

MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING

DRAFTSMAN.

Office—Cor. Fifth & Market Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 93 Fourth street, one door from Wood. Pittsburgh. Always on hand a general assortment of ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls; gentlemen's Wigs, Topees, Scalps, Guard Chains, Bracelets, &c. Half.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in the neatest manner.
my31:tvsu1

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

112 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City. 1s3

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 66 Smithfield Street.
Real Estate bought and sold. 1y24

FIRE SCREENS

OF A NEW STYLE,

On canvas, with oil paintings and gold and velvet frames, a

107 MARKET STREET.

JOS. B. HUGHES & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM WANTED.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Directors of the Poor of the City of Allegheny, until MONDAY, the 14th day of October, 1867, for the purchase of a FARM OF FROM ONE TO TWO HUNDRED ACRES, in Allegheny county, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Home for the City Poor. Preference will be given to the following characteristics: Accessibility, good well, capability of cultivation, building stone, limestone, coal, and springs of sufficient capacity to afford a constant supply of water.

Proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for a Farm," and addressed to either SEO. GERST, JOHN E. BARR or WM. MURDOCK, Directors of the Poor, or they may be addressed to M. McGONNIGLE, secretary of the Board, Office, third story, City Hall.

By order of the Board.
se10:f12

"FULLERTON'S"

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS.

We are Agents for the sale of this well-known make.

FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS

Sold at mill price, strictly on commission.

We have this day accepted the Agency of the

"GREENVILLE WOOLEN MILLS"

W. CRAIG & CO., and are prepared to sell at MILL PRICE.

GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
And COUNTRY BLANKETS.

These Flannels are 24 inches wide, the heaviest scoured Flannel in the market, and intrinsically good value. Blankets, 10-4, we shing 6½ lbs. These goods are offered at Mill Price, a variation to buyers of freights and charges.

ARSUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
se10:MWF No. 115 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

TO TEACHERS.

THE ANALYTICAL SCHOOL READERS, by RICHARD EDWARDS, LL.D., President of the Illinois State Normal University, and J. RUSSELL WEBB, author of the "Word Method," with illustrations by THOMAS NAST, Esqr., are NOW READY for the use of Schools. The series embraces:

ANALYTICAL FIRST READER, 80 pages, 16 mo. Price, 38c.
ANALYTICAL SECOND READER, 160 pages, 16mo. Price, 55c.
ANALYTICAL THIRD READER, 256 pages, 12mo. Price, 75c.
ANALYTICAL FOURTH READER, 256 pages, 12mo. Price, $1.00.
ANALYTICAL FIFTH READER, 360 pages, 12mo. Price, $1.50.
ANALYTICAL SIXTH READER, 464 pages, 12mo. Price, $1.60.
ANALYTICAL SPELLER, 208 pages, 16mo. Price, 55c.
PRIMARY READING LESSONS, 8 Charts. Designed to accompany the Analytical Readers. Mounted on heavy binders' board, 20x24 in. Price, per set, $4.
THE SENTENCE BUILDER, 96 elegantly printed colored cards, 2x3 in., each, accompanied by a Manual of thirty-six pages, illustrated and arranged in a substantial box. Price, $1.50.

These Readers are believed to present important improvements, and combine greater excellencies than any previous books of the class. Especially they are practical books, the result of extended and successful experience in the school-room. They are manufactured in the most attractive and best manner. To facilitate examination, the Publishers will send, postpaid, to any teacher a single copy of either or each of the Reading Books (not including the "Primary Reading Lessons," or "Sentence Builder") on receipt of half the price.

A Circular, 16pp. 8vo., with specimen pages, cuts, etc., will be sent gratuitously to any one desiring it.

MASON BROTHERS,
596 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MASON & HAMLIN, 154 Tremont St., Boston.
se7:th&f&M7

Address C. B. Woodworth & Sons,
Rochester Chemical Works,
Nos. 111, 113 & 115 Buffalo Street,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
N. Y. OFFICE,
209 Broadway.

WOODWORTH'S POMADES, TOILET POWDERS, AND FINE SOAPS. Are prepared only by experienced artists. Their FRUIT EXTRACTS Are distilled only from the choicest flowers. Their Perfumes are delicate, lasting and delicious.

Employing only Chemists AND PERFUMERS direct from Paris, who thoroughly comprehend the wants of the American people.

Woodworth's Perfumes
are well known to the trade to be the most popular in the country.
PREMIUM LIST:
At Metropolitan Institute, Detroit, 1861. At Mechanics' Institute, Detroit, 1862. At Mechanics' Institute, Detroit, 1863. At Mechanics' Institute, Detroit, 1864. At Mechanics' Institute, Detroit, 1865. At Mechanics' Institute, Detroit, 1866.
se6:f8

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Highest Premium Gold Medal

SEWING MACHINES,
Salesrooms, No. 97 FIFTH ST.
se7:

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY.

A. D. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....O. S. SEATON.

SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,

Local Collecting Agents,

No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, 3RD FLOOR,
P. O. BOX, 541. PITTSBURGH.

Bills of all descriptions taken for collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.
je27:a3

NEW

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
au26

BRICK! BRICK!

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY

BRICK COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish

BRICK,

in small or large quantities, at a REDUCED PRICE. A large supply on hand at their Yard, corner of TAY and FOURTH STREETS, and near David Stone's Coal Yard.

S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.
au19:d69

THE PITTSBURGH

Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.

THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.

Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the Peoples' National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST AND WOOD STS. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD,
Vice President and Treasurer.

JUST RECEIVED, AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH,

A new supply of Ice Chests, Ice Picks and Pitchers, Refrigerators, Beer Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Meat safes, Water Coolers, Step Ladders, and a full line of House-furnishing Goods. Also, manufacturers of ZIMMERMAN'S STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, for meats, vegetables, puddings, &c.
se10:b65

GRAIN DRILLS,

FANNING MILLS,

PORTABLE CROSS CUT WOOD SAWING MACHINES,

Straw Cutters,

AT 319 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Or at the Works in COLUMBIANA, OHIO.

au23 W. W. WALLACE.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

FRENCH BURR SMUT MACHINES, the best Wheat cleaner and Buckwheat bulterin use. PORTABLE GRAIN AND FEED MILLS, BOLTING CLOTH, all numbers; best quality. STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MILL IRONS, CASTINGS AND MILL FURNISHING, at

319 LIBERTY STREET,
au23 W. W. WALLACE.

STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE WORKS.—Every variety of Marble and Slate Mantles on hand and made to order. Beautiful Slate Mantles at twenty dollars each, less than they have ever been sold in this county. This is the only place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are made. All kinds of Marble work done at short notice.

319 LIBERTY STREET,
W. W. WALLACE.
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30, 1867. au30:d&w3

THOS. CARLIN,

FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., MANUFACTURER OF ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS, MASH WASHERS, PULLEYS, of all sizes, GRATE BARS, WAGON BOXES, SHAFTING. Also have on hand and make to order STEAM ENGINES, of all dimensions.

F. MUSSMANN,

Fifth Street, between Tunnel and Chatham Streets,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice.
au24:d&w

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 4, 3d CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Special attention given to the designing and building of Coal Houses and all buildings.

WINDOW SHADES, of all styles, colors and sizes; also, Half Holland, Transparent Green Oil Cloth, of all widths and at low prices, Wholesale and retail.

J. & R. PHILLIPS,
23 and 25 St. Clair street.
au22

OIL CLOTHS—For Floors, Tables, Counters, Stairs, Windows, &c., of all widths and patterns, and of best quality, for sale Wholesale and retail, at the Oil Cloth and India Rubber Depot, Nos. 23 and 25 St. Clair st.

J. & R. PHILLIPS.
au22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of the MARYS AVENUE, LEGOE STREET, CHARLOTTE STREET and SPRING ALLEY, in the borough of Lawrenceville.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained, and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lawrenceville, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,* That the street committee be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to invite and receive proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of St. Mary's avenue, from the Pittsburgh and Shrewsbury turnpike road, 35 feet, to Butler alley, Penn street, to Sycamore street, Charlotte street, from Allen street to Wainwright street; and for the grading and paving of Spring alley, from Sycamore street to Liddle street, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That the costs and expenses of grading said streets and alley shall be paid in the manner provided by the 2d section of the Ordinance passed the 7th of January, A. D. 1867, and for the purpose of collecting the costs and expenses of paving and curbing said streets as a lien, there be and there is hereby levied a special tax, to be equally assessed on the several lots bounding or abutting on said street and alley, in proportion to the feet front thereof, and compulsed and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the costs and expenses of said improvements are ascertained by the Borough Regulator, it shall be his duty to assess and apportion the same among the several owners or owners of said lot or lots respectively, or to the occupants, agents or guardians of such lot or lots, and make return of said assessments to the Treasurer of said borough.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer on the return so made, to cause notice to be given to the several parties on whom the assessments may be made as aforesaid, that unless the amount thereof is paid to him in thirty days from such notice, they will be proceeded against in the manner provided by law.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 6th day of September, A. D. 1867.

J. C. RUFFUM, Burgess.
Attest—M. J. McLANN, Clerk. se9:3

QUILL PEN MAKERS.

Gold Pens, Foley's make, waran'd.
Bill Books, Pass Books;
Check Books on all the Banks;
Time Books and Memorandums

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS!

FRENCH MERINOS,

Silk Warp Poplins,

PLAIN AND STRIPED POPLINS,

WOOL PLAIDS,

Shawls, Table Linens,

Ginghams, Checks, Tickings,

Country Flannels,

Fine Flannels,

Jeans and Cassimeres,

Country Blankets,

Grey Blankets, Coverlets,

Cotton Batting,

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

New Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons,

Flowers, Notions, &c.,

A WELL ASSORTED AND DESIRABLE STOCK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

se9

AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S,

Buyers will find the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, of

Straw and Millinery Goods;

Ribbons, Flowers, Frames;

Embroideries, Laces;

Handkerchiefs, White Goods;

Gloves, Hosiery, Woolen Goods;

Hoop and Balmoral Skirts;

Yarns, Worsteds;

Furnishing Goods;

Paper Collars;

Fancy Goods and Notions;

AND AT POPULAR PRICES!

WE ARE ALSO RECEIVING

NEW GOODS,

And will have all the latest NOVELTIES. Call and examine, at

77 and 79 Market Street.

Agents for HALL & MANNING'S SPOOL COTTON. au22:n96

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF

FALL GOODS!

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BEAD GIMPS AND BUTTONS,
BEAD NECKLACES, BEADED BELTS,
GUTTA PERCHA FANS, something new,
BUCKLES AND BRACELETS,
BOUWOOD AND CORAL SETS,
LADIES' SATCHELS,
GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS,
HAMBURG WORK,
JACONET EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
THREAD EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
MALTESE COLLARS,
GRAPE COLLARS, new styles,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
56 dos. TUCKED HANDK'F'S, 25 cents each,
MORRISON'S "STAR" SHIRTS, a full line.

Together with our Summer Stock of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS generally

We Offer to Buyers, Wholesale and Retail

At the Very Lowest Prices,

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 & 80 MARKET STREET.

au22

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.

A NEW LOT, VERY CHEAP, OF

MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
SUPER ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, new Styles.
FRENCH CORSETS, new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS, new shape.

We have just opened a superior lot of

Ladies' Promenade Satchels, and Gents' Traveling Bags,

Of the best qualities and most popular styles. We invite special attention to our new lot of

English Cotton Hosiery and English and French Made

GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt,

And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, at LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 87 Market Street.

New Calicos for 12½c.

Bleached Muslins for 12½c.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 50.

New Dark Chintz, 50c.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

au18:n90

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

FLOUR, GRAIN,

And Produce Commission Merchant,

233 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

au18

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Ward's. None else mh30:xxv

A FINE STORE ROOM FOR RENT IN WILKINSBURG, for one or more years, with dwelling, if desired. Store 16 feet front, 35 feet deep, lighted, shelved and counters complete. Rent low. Enquire at

R. O. SOSWORTH'S,

au31:d17:ts Butler St., Lawrenceville.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

Made from Kentucky White Wheat, (new crop,) for sale at lowest market rates, at

FRANCIS'S TEA MART,

No. 19 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Terms cash. Goods delivered free. au13

ICE CREAM, EATING, &c.

WILLIAMSON'S

DINING ROOMS,

No. 36 Market St.,

(Between Second and Third Streets,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class Eating House. The choicest of everything the market affords will be served up at all hours of the day or night.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS, second floor.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of seasonable game. au31:d17

JAMES B. YOUNGSON,

No. 200 Wylie Street,

Respectfully informs all those who are in want of anything in his line that he has opened a first class

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

At the above number. Fresh BREAD & CAKES, of all descriptions, on hand. Also, FRUITS, NUTS, &c. Splendid ICE CREAM ROOM, rotated by gas, in style. Special attention given to furnishing Private Parties, Dinners and Picnics with ICE CREAM, CAKES and FRUITS.

FRESH BREAD morning and evening.

NEW ICE CREAM SALON.

P. H. M'CUIRE,

No. 89 FIFTH STREET, above Smithfield, opposite Dr. Lee's Methodist Church. ICE CREAM, SODA WATER, FANCY CAKES, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY &c.

Parties and private families supplied at short notice and reasonable terms. jel9:n

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.

At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 15 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

PAINTERS.

WESLEY COULTER.....JOHN LANE.

COULTER & LANE,

House and Sign Painters,

No. 100 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh,

(Opposite Cathedral.)

GLASS CARDS done to order.

W. S. ROWLAND.....W. S. HARRIS.

ROWLAND & HARRIS,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 64 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.

CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

J. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 133 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Graining, Glazing and Gilding

NEATLY EXECUTED.

MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, ZINC, &c. jy26:n19

F. R. HUTCHINSON.....R. J. HEPBURN.

HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 88 PENN'A AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.

JOHN F. CLULEY,

House and Sign Painter,

Has removed to

No. 134 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa., my9:n97 Opposite the old stand.

ROBERT M'COWAN.....JNO. SNYDER.

McCOWAN & SNYDER,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, AND GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 65, North side of Diamond, Allegheny.

Commercial and glass signs made to order.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. Mixed Paints, Window Glass and Putty constantly on hand. ap18:n35

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS

WM. J. DICK,

Carpenter and Builder,

NO. 34 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.,

Opposite High street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Residence, No. 142 Grant street.

Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted. au22:n67:nswp

C. YOEST.....A. YOEST.

J. G. YOEST.....G. F. YOEST, Foreman.

YOEST BROTHERS,

House Carpenters and Builders.

All kinds of Jobbing and Building promptly attended to. Orders left at No. 469 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, and No. 15 PEARL ST., Boundary, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. FRANCIS.....SAM'L FRANCIS.

J. & S. FRANCIES,

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,

Contracts taken for Buildings, Store Fronts, and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Heavy Framing for Foundries and Shops, of all descriptions.

Nos. 266 and 268 Robinson St., Allegheny City, Pa. 17:n46

Z. H. PALMER,

House Builder and Carpenter.

Office, corner of BARKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY.

Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. ly2:n76

HOUSE BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

BUILDING AND REPAIRS promptly attended to

FERGESON & BECK,

au19: 17 Smithfield street.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

HATS! HATS!

W. P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Have now on hand an excellent stock of latest styles of

Hats and Caps,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!

NEW FALL GOODS,

JUST RECEIVING, AT

M'CORD & CO.'S,

No. 181 Wood St.

A very large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

All the new styles for the FALL SALES, selling at THE LOWEST PRICES. au18

LIVERY STABLES.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Edwin H. Stowe.

The Court of Quarter Sessions met Monday forenoon at ten o'clock. The following business was transacted during the day:

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Thompson: two indictments for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of David Hutchinson and his wife, Margaret Hutchinson.

Mrs. Hutchinson testified that about the middle of March last, on the cinder walk opposite her residence, on Stevenson street, in the Eighth ward, the defendant struck her with a club four or five feet long, on the head and shoulders. She screamed murder and called to her husband, who was sitting in the house at the time. Her husband went out, and when he returned he had his left hand and his head bandaged.

Cross-examined—Defendant had dropped a load of coal on the side walk; there was some conversation, and witness closed the door to prevent her husband hearing what was passing; the conversation was about the defendant going on the cinder path; witness told him to go off, that she did not want to pass over two loads; Mr. Hutchinson did not know defendant was there. Witness could not recollect distinctly what occurred next; the time she was struck; defendant raised the stick, saying he was not going to be trifled with by a woman; the first blow the witness "hiked."

Mrs. Norman, residing a few doors away, testified that Mrs. Hutchinson requested Thompson to pass on with his horses on the sidewalk, when Thompson took a stick from behind the horses and struck her first on the shoulder and then on the head; the stick was about as thick as a hatchet handle, thicker than the counsel's (Mr. Marshall's) wrist. About a quarter of an hour after witness saw a difficulty between Thompson and Mr. Hutchinson; they met on the street, when Hutchinson asked Thompson why he did not strike him (Hutchinson) instead of his wife; Thompson said he would as soon have a woman's life as a man's; Thompson then, with the stick he had used on Mrs. Hutchinson, struck Mr. Hutchinson on the hand and on the head.

Mr. Hutchinson testified that his wife came into the house bleeding, and learning what had occurred he went out after Thompson; saw him on the street talking to Mr. Magee; I said to him, "Do you know, you murdering villain, that you nearly killed my wife?" he said, "yes, and I'll kill you, too;" he then struck witness on the hand, breaking the bones, and next on the head, knocking him down; witness said he took the stick to be a pick handle.

Cross-examined—This occurred about eight o'clock on a Saturday morning; never saw the defendant in my life before; did not know that he was a driver for Hageman & Snyder; knew there was some person hauling coal, and had some words with a driver; told him he ought not to drive on the sidewalk, and he g—d—d me, called me a "nigger," and came at me with a whip.

C. Magee, Esq., testified to what he saw of what took place between Hutchinson and Thompson, on Saturday, March 30. Mrs. Hutchinson came up Stevenson street along the cinder walk; her face was bleeding, and looked as if she had been struck a severe blow on the head; Thompson said he had struck her and would do it again, and his speech and conduct shocked witness, and seeing Hutchinson approaching, witness advised Thompson to go away, fearing there would be trouble. Hutchinson came up and asked Thompson why he had struck his wife; did not see a blow struck, but presently saw Hutchinson's left hand bleeding; Hutchinson then got a stone and threw it; Thompson then struck him on the head.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution.

For the defense it was claimed that the defendant did nothing more than repel force by force—that he was attacked with brick bats and was in danger. He might have gone too far in defending himself, and in striking a woman.

David Townsend, colored, testified that he with Tcompson was delivering coal to a Mr. Owens on the morning of the 30th between Hutchinson and Thompson; saw Mrs. Hutchinson throwing stones and brickbats at Thompson, while he was leading his horse and walking along the cinder path; she threw three or four stones, which Thompson "ducked," and after while he struck her; she then ran into the house and told Mr. Hutchinson, who came out and went after Thompson, coming up with his legs doubled; Mr. Hutchinson asked why he struck his wife; Thompson said he was not going to stand and have his brains knocked out by anybody without defending himself; Hutchinson went towards Thompson, when he (Thompson) struck him with the "dump stick" of the cart.

Cross-examined—Saw Thompson strike Mrs. Hutchinson once right on the top of the head. When Hutchinson came up and spoke to Thompson, Thompson said, "I'm the man who struck your wife, and I'll strike you if you don't stand back." Hutchinson called him a "d—d son of a b—." Thompson struck Hutchinson on the hand and on the head; did not see Hutchinson strike Thompson, but he made great efforts to do so; was standing about ten steps off.

Hon. Thomas Mellon testified that he was acquainted with Thompson, the defendant; had known him between two and a half and three years; his character is that of a quiet, industrious and peaceable man.

Thomas A. Mellon testified that he had known defendant for about three years; his character for peace was good.

David Sleen had known Thompson for about five years; had been in witness' employ; his character for peace was remarkably good.

General Collier addressed the jury for the defense, and Mr. Marshall followed for the prosecution—the former arguing that the testimony of the colored man Townsend relieved the case to a great extent of the aggravation which appeared from the evidence of the prosecution. The jury could not believe that Thompson used the violence he did without some provocation. Mr. Marshall thought it fortunate the defendant had to deal with Mr. Hutchison. Another man might have taken his life for using such violence upon a woman.

The jury found a verdict of guilty on both indictments, after deliberating a couple of hours. Sentence deferred.

DOMESTIC CASES.

Michael O'Cowdy was tried for an assault and battery upon his wife, but the jury, from the circumstances elicited, believed the wife was equally guilty with her husband, and that mutual indulgence in strong drink was the cause of their trouble. The husband, it seems, came home in the afternoon considerably intoxicated, and desired his wife to get him something to eat, which she refused to do, telling he might get his "grub" at the tavern where he got his "rye." A row followed, in which the wife was hurt considerably, and the husband had his shirt very much torn. Verdict of not guilty, defendant to pay the costs.

Alfred Benoit was tried for an assault and battery on his wife Veronika. The couple resided somewhere in the Eighth ward, and the wife testified that one night in July last, five days after her confinement, her husband struck and abused her and turned her into the street with her child. The jury convicted.

LARCENY CASES.

Jerry Dillage was tried for the larceny of a table cloth valued at two dollars and a-half, the property of Frederick Kauff, some time during last month. The article was missed, and soon after being taken was found in the possession of the prisoner, who was moving off rapidly, as if endeavoring to get out of the way as soon as possible. At the magistrate's office he confessed the guilt and said he entered Kauff's house to get something to eat. Verdict of guilty. Sentenced to jail for ten days.

George Waters was tried for the larceny of a pocket box, valued at one dollar and a-half, the property of Robert Mitchell. It was shown that the prosecutor, Mitchell, was lying asleep on some barrels on Canal street, on the night of the fourth of July; he had been lying there for a couple of hours; the prisoner Walters was discovered by a policeman leaning over Mitchell; the policeman supposed the man leaning down was drunk and that the one leaning over him was endeavoring to take him away; the policeman stepped up and asked Walters what he was doing; "nothing," said Walters; the prostrate man, Mitchell, was wakened up, and his pockets were discovered to be turned inside out; he was asked if he had lost anything; he said, after examining, that his pocket book, money and a handkerchief were gone; Walters was taken into custody, and lodged in the tombs, but none of the property alleged to have been stolen was found in his possession. Subsequently the pocket book, containing only some papers, was found in the street where the policeman had been standing with Walters in custody. Under this state of facts, Wm. Haines, Esq., assigned as counsel for the defense, contended the guilt of Walters was by no means certain; it was possible that he had but casually stepped to look at the drunken man, and that some one else had committed the robbery. The jury had a "reasonable doubt" and acquitted. Judge Stowe, however, although thinking the verdict of the jury perfectly proper, from the fact that certain instruments (burglars') were found in his possession, regarded the prisoner as a dangerous man, and required him to give bail in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace for one year. In default he was remanded to prison.

CASE OF BURGLARY.

Edward W. Porter pleads guilty to an indictment for burglary, in entering the house of Amos Stiff, No. 32 Roberts street, on the night of the 1st of July last, and taking therefrom seventy cents in fractional currency and a penknife. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Special Meeting of Lawrenceville Council.

A special meeting of the Council of the Borough of Lawrenceville was held Friday evening. Members present—Messrs. Anderson, Hart, Meanor, Sill, Scott, Weisenberger, and Burgess Suffum.

The Burgess stated that the object of this special meeting was the consideration of an ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of certain streets, viz: St. Mary's avenue, from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike road to Keilar's alley; Leech street, from Reed to Sycamore street; Charlotte street, from Allen to Wainright street; Spring alley, from Sycamore to Leech street. The ordinance was passed.

Mr. Anderson offered a resolution naming the alley running from St. Mary's avenue to Chestnut street, parallel with the turnpike, Keilar's alley. Adopted.

Mr. Anderson offered the following, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be instructed to properly prepare the gutters on Chestnut street so that they will be fit to carry the water off said street before winter. Also, to cinder or gravel one sidewalk from Butler to Pike street.

The clerk, in obedience to a call, read the "Ordinance to prevent dogs and hogs from running at large." The ordinance was not considered sufficiently effective, and a Committee was appointed to amend the same.

On motion of Mr. Scott the Borough Regulator was added to the Committee on widening Main street.

The Burgess stated that the Managers of the State Fair desired the improvement of John Street, near the entrance to the Fair grounds.

Mr. Anderson said the State Fair came here to make money, and if they wanted any improvements of the kind mentioned, they could make them at their own expense.

The Burgess said all the Fair Managers wanted was permission to make the improvement.

Mr. Anderson moved that the managers of the State Fair have permission to grade John street in the neighborhood of the upper entrance to the grounds, provided they do it at their own expense. Carried.

Mr. Hart stated that a citizen of the borough had been proceeded against by the Turnpike Company for avoiding a toll gate, by passing along Lafayette street, one of the thoroughfares of this borough. No action was taken in the matter.

A warrant was ordered to be drawn for the payment of the salary of Mr. Ford for one month's services on night watchman—$60.

Mr. Hart proposed to give to the borough the use of a lot upon which he holds a lease for five years, for the purpose of constructing thereon a lock-up. The proposition was accepted.

Witnesses Committed.—Patrick Coyle, Michael Welsh and Patrick Corne, witnesses for the Commonwealth in a certain case of Richard Adams, having refused to obey a subpœna, were brought into the Criminal Court yesterday on attachments, fined ten dollars, and committed until the case is brought up for trial.

Larceny as Bailee.

Annie Chalfant made information before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, against Mary Sullivan, charging her with larceny as bailee. It appears that on or about the the first of August, Mrs. Chalfant and her husband parted, and Mrs. Chalfant having a quantity of household goods, consisting of, beds, bedding, carpets, &c. left them in care of Mary Sullivan until such time as she could get an opportunity to remove them. Calling for the goods a few days since, she found the defendant had appropriated them, having the carpets on the floor, and the bedding also in use. She refused to give up the property. Hence the prosecution. Warrant issued.

Deserted His Wife.—Silas B. Olney about two years since took to himself a wife, with whom he lived for over a year, at the end of which time a child was born. Shortly after this occurrence Silas left his wife and child, and entirely abandoned their support. Indin, the wife, yesterday morning appeared before Alderman Strain and made information against Silas, charging him with deserting and abandoning the support of his wife and child. He was arrested, and after a hearing committed for Court.

Additional Local Matters on First Page.

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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF seasonable goods, suitable for the CUSTOM TRADE.

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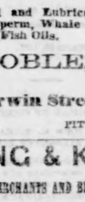

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Are now converting into the

NEW 5-20'S GOLD BOND OF 1867,

All other issues, including all series of 7-30's, 6's of 1881, 5-20's of 1862, 5-20's of 1864, 5-20's of 1865, and Compound Interest Notes.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S,

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 9, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 142¾; Eighty-one bonds, 112¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 113¾; Five Twenties, 1864, 109¾; Five Twenties, 1865, 110¾; 5-20 Consols, 1864¾; Seven Thirties, 107; Ten Forties, 99¾. Stocks—Erie Railroad, 65¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Chicago and Northwestern, 65¾; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 69¾; Fort Wayne Railroad, 180¾; Michigan Southern Railroad, 81¾; New York Central, 106¾; Reading, 102¾; Western Union Telegraph Co., 42¾; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 27¾; Mining shares—Corydon, 1,25; Gregory, 6,60; Quartz Hill, 1,05; Smith & Parsmalee, 5,50; Quicksilver, 27¾. Merchants Union Express Co., 21¾.

Gold opened at 142¾, and under heavy purchases, went up to 144¾, but closed at 4 p. m. at 143¾. The rise brought out a large number of speculators for a rise, but the majority may believe in a further rise, yet, they are very timid, since the advance is not due to the effect of the President's amnesty proclamation, but the large sales of gold sold short at 141¾ to 141¾. Government securities are a little lower to-day, though the market was very strong at the opening. Railroad shares were strong in the morning, but quotations yield in the afternoon session, on the board; abundance of money keeps up prices. Mining shares are a little off to-day, but steady in the average. Local stocks are offering at concessions. Money scarce.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, September 7th:

	Exchanges.	Balances
Sept. 2	$340,377 02	$81,491 68
" 3	373,029 27	81,777 23
" 4	333,240 23	108,254 03
" 5	330,856 45	59,768 49
" 6	331,497 37	33,713 89
" 7	277,525 44	54,686 75
Totals	$1,785,472 08	$420,681 98

Closing New York quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.:

U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¾
" " 1864	109¾
" " 1865	111¾
" " 1867	111¾
" 10-40s	99½
10 Consols	108
August 7-30s	107¾
June 7-30s	107¾
July 7-30s	107¾
Dec. Compounds, 1864	107¾
Gold	143¼
Silver	137½

The debt statement, which we have published, is regarded as extremely satisfactory. The short data obligations, which are most liable to cause embarrassment to the Treasury, are rapidly disappearing, 66 millions having been paid off during the month. Of the greenbacks four millions have been cancelled, and the coin-bearing debt has been increased 36 millions. The Government gold in the Treasury has fallen from 93 millions to 86 millions, confirming the statement that not only the customs receipts had been sold during the month, but several millions more from the balance reported August 1st. The currency balance has been reduced from 72 millions to 67 millions, and the probability is that a further reduction will take place. As to the coin balance it is not regarded as probable that further sales will at present take place to any considerable amount, for the balance belonging to the government is only 86 millions, and the payments during the next four months will amount to 63 millions, while the customs, receipts can scarcely exceed 40 millions. Of the 63 millions of coin payments above referred to the September interest on the 10-40s will require $4,750,000; the November interest on the 5-20s $24,250,000; the January interest on various bonds $20,000,000; and the redemption of the bonds of 1867 $7,000,000. Besides these sums the payments to Russia on account of the purchase of Alaska, will amount to $7,200,000; and the diplomatic expenditure of the government to $200,000, giving a total of $63,400,000 to be paid in the four months expiring in January, 1868.

—The New York *Post* of Saturday says: The troubles in two national banks are discussed, but the suspended institutions are too small for their embarrassment to affect any special notice. The action of the Comptroller of the Currency in closing up the Brooklyn bank on account of a deficiency in its reserve, is highly approved.

In the legal reserve of 15 per cent. on the banks it would stand as 26 per cent. in large central cities lies one of the most important safeguards of the national banking system, and these institutions must be compelled to comply fully with the requirements of the law in this respect.

The appointment yesterday of a receiver for the defaulting bank in Brooklyn is an admonition to all over-expanded banks throughout the country, and of these also whose lenient on their reserve they will do well to heed the warning and to replenish their reserves of legal tender without delay. If the existence of the weak, rotten parts of our national banking system, and in the rigorous promptitude with which that existence is done—while the operation is possible and safe—while money is easy and no trouble threatens, we can almost the only guaranty we can hope for at present that that system shall be found elastic and staple and strong in the spasms and panics and financial revulsions of the future. To be strong then our banks must make themselves strong now.

The fact beame known to the commercial circles of this city yesterday that the First National Bank of Kingston, New York had lost a large amount by its president. The consequence was that last night about $8,000 of the bank's paper was thrown out in this city. To-day we have learned the following facts about the case: It appears that Mr. Hasbrouck, the president of the banks, was indebted to the bank to the amount of ninety-one or ninety-two thousand dollars. Mr. Hasbrouck has placed all of his property in the hands of the directors of the bank. He has borne a good character, and his friends cannot learn that he has lost any money by speculation. It is supposed that he must have gradually lived beyond his income, and thus became indebted to the bank. The officers of the institution have promptly made arrangements to redeem their outstanding paper, and this morning all of their notes held against the bank in this city were redeemed. The bank is solvent, but the stock will probably be slightly affected by the defalcation.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 9, 1867.

CRUDE—The market was again pretty active to-day, the sales in the aggregate being larger than those of Saturday, the decline at Antwerp to the contrary notwithstanding. The only perceptible influence exerted by the unfavorable character of the foreign advices was on spot oil, in which there was not a single transaction, and it is probable that a sale could not have been effected unless concessions had been made. For the later months, there was a very good demand at about last week's prices, mainly at 12½—the bulk of the sales were for March and April, 1868, at same figure. The reported sales were:

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1000 "	" " " "	12½c
1000 "	" " " "	12½c
1000 "	first or second water	p. t.
1000 "	all 1867, seller	p. t.
2000 "	" "	12½c
1000 "	" "	12½c
1000 "	until December—seller	13½c
210 "	"Smith's Ferry" spot	12½c

REFINED—The decline in Antwerp caused the market to open very sluggishly this morning, but as the day wore on a little better feeling seemed to prevail, and upon the whole, there was a fair volume of business, though at a slight decline, compared with Saturday's prices. Private advices from Philadelphia, late in the day, reported better feeling, and the report that Antwerp had declined to 51 francs was not confirmed, and it is possible that it was originated for the same purpose that the 60 franc report was gotten up for on Saturday—the one was a "bull" and the other a "bear."

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Clark & Sumner, 250 do do to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Jas. Benny Jr., 500 do do, to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—Sales of 143 hhds Tobacco at full rates; lugs at 4@7, and leaf at $7.50@27.50. Flour is firmer though not quotably higher; superfine at $7 for No. 1 country brands; $10.25@10.75 for city. Wheat, at $2@2,15 for red and white. Corn, at $1.05@1,10 for old shelled, and 90@95c for ear in bulk. Oats at 50@60c in bulk. Mess Pork at $25. Bacon shoulders at 14½c; clear sides at 18½c; sugar cured hams at 22c packed. Lard at 15@18c in tierces. Groceries are firmer. Cotton at 30@32½c. Bagging at 29@35c. Raw Whisky at 30@32c in bond.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 143¾@143¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 9, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money steady at 4@5 per cent. on call loans. Sterling quiet at 9½@10, gold, for first class bills. Gold more active and firmer, opening at 142¾, advancing to 144¾, and closing at 143¾@143¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Less active and a shade easier; Coupons of '81, 111¾; do of '82, 114¾; do of '64, 109¾; do of '65, 110¾; do new, 108¾; do of '67, 108¾; 10-40's, 99¾; August 7-30's, 107¾; June and July, 107¾.

STOCKS.

Stocks, early in the day, were heavy, but closed firmer, recovering from the lowest point. Hudson was considerably higher. The following were the

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

At 5:30 P. M.: Canton, 46@48; Cumberland, 34@35; Wells, Fargo & Company, (Express,) 64¾; American, 67¾; Adams, 67¾; United States, 69¾; Merchants Union, 21¾@22; Quicksilver, 27¾@27¾; Mariposa, 19¾@19¾; do preferred, 29¾@29¾; Pacific Mail, 143¾@ 144¾; Atlantic Mail, 111¾@112; Western Union Telegraph, 43¾@44¾; New York Central, 106¾@106¾; Erie, 65¾@65¾; Hudson, 128¾@128¾; Reading, 102¾@103; Ohio Certificates, 27¾; Wabash, 47¾; St. Paul, 47¾; Michigan Central, 108¾; Michigan Southern, 83¾@83¾; Illinois Central, 128¾@129¾; Pittsburgh, 88@88¾; Toledo, 125¾@126; Rock Island, 104¾@105¾; Northwestern, 40¾@ 41¾; Northwestern preferred, 70¾@70¾; Fort Wayne, 180¾@180.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, $250,224,560; increase $2,346,898. Specie, $7,367,619; increase $266,024. Circulation, $35,750,172; decrease $ 4,000. Deposits, $195,-282,114; increase $4,289,797. Legal Tenders, $69,657,415; increase, $1,724,874.

MINING SHARES

Opened lower, but closed active and firmer—Gregory 63¾; Corydon 1,20@1,25, Rock Mountain 11½; Harmon 970; Edge Hill 315; Midas 250@290; Quartz Hill 160; Davidson 200@210; Eldorado 310@315; Smith & Parmlee 340; Sensenderfer 10,85; United States Petroleum 300@370; Beuncroft 590.

SUB-TREASURY

Receipts, $2,205,973; payments, $4,906,908; balance, $111,423,677.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 9.—Beeves of the better grades in light supply, and wanted generally and demand full prices; lower grades freely offered and much lower; about all the offerings, which comprised 2100 head, were disposed of. Extra 16½@17c; prime 15½@16c; first quality, 14½@15c; fair to good 14@14½c; ordinary 11@11½c, and inferior 8@ 10c. Sheep quiet and steady, and a moderate supply and fair demand. Calves in good supply and in good demand and higher; extra sheep 9¾@9¾c; prime 9¼@9½c; inferior to common 8@8½c; extra lambs 9¾@10c; inferior to good 9@9¾c. The hog market ruled steady up to Thursday, when holders were compelled to submit to the rule of buyers, and then the demand is slow and the prices favored the buyer to-day, with the offerings large; 50 car loads were consigned to Jersey interests, at $7@7,50 for corn fed. Receipts —5,385 beeves, 29,352 sheep and lambs, 22,223 hogs.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, September 9.—Grain in store—Wheat 81,000 bush; corn 163,000 bush; oats 74,000 bush; rye 10,000 bush; barley 16,000; buckwheat 10,000 bush. Receipts—Wheat 16,000 bush; corn 131,000 bush; oats 173,000 bush; rye 15,000 bush; barley 21,000 bush; flour 11,000 barrels. Shipments—Wheat 10,000 bush; corn 84,000 bush; oats 103,000 bush; rye 22,000 bush. Flour firm; double extra Indiana $11,50; do Ohio $11,75@12; do Genesee $12@12,50; Southern Illinois $12. Wheat active and higher; sales of 17,000 bush white Michigan at $2,37@2,38, 21,000 bush amber Michigan at $2,05; 5,000 bush No. 1 Chicago at $2,03; 7,000 bush No. 3 Chicago at $1,90; 43,000 bush No. 2 do at $1,96, and in city for several days. No 1 $1,95. Corn active and 2c better; sales of 70,000 bush No. 2 western at $1,08, and 14,000 do at $1,09@1,10, closing firm with 50,000 bush holding off. Oats quiet and ½ higher; sales of 42,000 western at 86c, part to arrive. Mess Pork at $24,50. Lard 15½@16c. Freights; 12½c for corn to New York.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Cotton market suspended and no sales; prices nominal and ruling downward; receipts 488 bbls. Sugar—little Louisiana in market; fully fair, 15½c. Molasses—market bare. Flour quiet and firmer; superfine, 6,75@7; receipts, 1,055; shipments, 1,114; increase $4,289,797. Legal Tenders, $69,657,415; increase, $1,724,874.

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Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Flour is quiet and steady. Wheat firm and very scarce; good to prime at $2,35@2,40; most receipts are in bad condition. Corn at $1,12@1,15 for white, and $1,20@1,22 for yellow. Oats at 70@75c. Rye at $1,30@1,40. Provisions very firm and active and is advancing. Bacon shoulders 14½; clear sides 18½; sugar cured hams 22c. Lard 15½@16c. Butter steady at 30@35c for choice. Cheese quiet at 12@13c. Petroleum is unchanged and steady at 34@35c. Whisky is firm, and prime to choice fall are in demand at $1,28@1,30. Cotton dull and prices are nominal. Whiskey is generally firm at 30@32c. Coffee is unchanged, with no sales at better than $2,34. Provisions were buoyant and unsettled. Mess pork is held at $25; sales of 1200 bbls, made at the rate, buyer thirty days; it could have been bought to a limited extent at $24,75 cash. Cut meats are generally held at 15@15c, and not much offering even at these rates, owing above the views of buyers or the limits of orders. There was nothing done in Bacon, which was held at 15c for shoulders; 17½@17¾c for clear rib, and 18@18½c for clear sides, with sales at the inside rates. Lard was offered sparingly at 15c at close, hams are in better demand at 21@22c for sugar cured. Butter and Cheese are firm and the supply is light. Linseed Oil is dull at $1,35, the decline in New York hasturned shipments to this market which had been destined for New York. Sugar firm at 12@15c for raw. Coffee is in fair demand at 24@27c for Rio; the latter rate for choice. Gold 143 buying.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Weather—cloudy and cool. Flour; spring extra active and 15@25c higher; $8,50@9,50 for fine; $10@12 for choice. Wheat active and higher; $1,58@1,88½ for No. 1 and $1,76@ 1,79½ for No. 2. Winter wheat quiet and firm; $2,00 for No. 1 red winter. Corn unsettled; early sales at an advance of 1@2c for No. 1 and 3@4c for No. 2 but subsequently receded 1@2c and closed firm; $1,06½@1,07 for No 2, closing irregular at $1,04½@1,06 for No. 1. Oats firmer; 1@1½c higher, closing steady at 56@56½c. Rye 3@5c higher; $1,16@1,18 for No. 1 and $1,09@1,10½ for No. 2. Barley 5c higher; $1,06@1,07 for No. 2, closing steady at $1,06½@1,07. Provisions quiet and firm; first class brands of mess pork held at $24,75 @25,00. Lard 15½@15¾c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. flour, 13,000 bus. wheat, 141,000 bus. corn and 78,000 bus. oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. flour, 120,000 bus. wheat, 144,000 bus. corn and 48,000 bus. oats. Freights firmer and more active; 7½@8c for wheat and 6¼ @7c for corn to Buffalo.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 9.—Dry goods are fairly active and quite steady for all staple fabrics—print cloths are held firmly at 9@ 9¼ for 64. Square standard sheetings are steady at 17½@18 for best makes and light seconds, 16½@17. Prints are in good request at 16 for Cocheco, for his friends cannot learn that he has lost any money by speculation. It is supposed that he must have gradually lived beyond his income, and thus became indebted to the bank. The officers of the institution have promptly made arrangements to redeem their outstanding paper, and this morning all of their notes held against the bank in this city were redeemed. The bank is solvent, but the stock will probably be slightly affected by the defalcation.

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Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, September 9.—Flour—sales of red wheat extra at $10,50. Wheat—white, No. 1 Amber, and No. 3 spring, 2c better; sales of 5,000 bush white at $2,30@2,31; 2,000 Amber, 2,31; No. 2 spring $1,82; sales of Amber, for all September, at $2,19@2,19. Corn firm and 1@2c better; sales of No. 1 W bush at $1,12½; No. 2 $1,09; Michigan $1,09@1,09. Oats is better, at 57c for No. 1 and 55½c for No. 2, sales of 3,000 No. 1 for all September at 56c. Rye is better, at $1,18 for No. 1, and $1,10 for No. 2. Barley $1,80 for No. 1. Lake Freights dull and nominal; 5c on wheat to Oswego; 4c on wheat and 3½c on corn by steam to Buffalo. Receipts for the past week—2,500 bbls flour, 5,000 bus wheat, 89,100 bus corn, 59,183 bu oats, 2,940 bu rye, 1,328 bu barley. Shipments—27,585 bbls flour, 109,228 bu wheat, 88,467 bu corn, 95,842 bu oats, 800 bu rye.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—Flour market firm and unchanged; XX at $9,50@10,25, XXX at $10,75, XX white $12@13,25, XXX do $13,50@14,50. Wheat very firm but buyers and sellers are apart and transactions are light; No. 1 red winter held at $2,70@2,71, No. 2 do at $2,60@2,65. Corn firm and better; sales on the spot at $1,10 for No. 1 mixed. Oats quiet but firm at 56@56½c for No. 1 State from store. Rye quiet but firm and steady; held at $1,25 for No. 1. Barley steady and unchanged at 90@$1,00 for No. 2 State, $1,05@1,10 for No. 1. Petroleum market very firm; standard white 29@30c in bond.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, September 9.—Flour is active; City double extra is held at $10,00 Country, do, $8,50@9,00; extra, $8,50@8,75. Wheat is firm at $1,86 for No. 1; $1,78 for No. 2. Oats is firm at 48c per bu. for No. 1; 47c for No. 2. Corn is firm at $1,01 for No. 1. Freights are firm at 8c to Buffalo; 12½ c to Oswego. Receipts; 2,000 bbls Flour, 93,000 bu. Wheat; 7,000 bu. Oats; 3,000 bu. Corn. Shipments; 3,300 bbls Flour; 61,000 bush. Wheat; 48,000 bu. Oats; 75,000 bu. Corn.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 9.—Cotton 26@26c. Flour—superfine $7,00. Corn—shelled 80@85c; in ear 61@ 62c. Oats 70@77c. Hay $26@28. Pork $30@ 30,50. Hams 19@20c. Bacon—Shoulders 13½ @14c; clear sides 16½@17c. Lard 15½@ 16c. Cotton coming very slowly.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Cattle very dull and active and unchanged. Hogs active; $6,50 @6,60 for the best. Sheep quiet and unchanged. Receipts of 300 hogs.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Cattle very dull and 10@15c lower; sales of 1,000 head at 4@ 6½c. Sheep dull and lower; sales of 800 head at 4 @5½c. Hogs in fair demand; sales of 2,600 at $16@17,00.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat dull; fair to good red $2,30@ $2,35. Corn dull; yellow southern $1,20@1,25. Oats dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, September 9—1 pkg dried meats; C G Hamp to Co; 1 car iron ore, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 3 do do, Bryan & Vaughn; 3 do do, Z Graff & Co; 2 do do, Dewyne & Bend Iron Co; 19 kgs peart barley, 5 bbls do, Arbuckles & Co; 3 cars stone, J L L Knox; 1 car brick, H Lipton & Co; 11 sks do, Harris, Dickson & Co; 11 do oats, 7 do rye, W Hingham; 1 cask wire, Bennett & Fawcett; 1 do do, Geo Mullingers; 5 bbls oil, Jones & Scott; 1 do do, Lemon & Weise; 7 bbls rye, 1 do flaxseed, J Mitchell; 2 kgs butter, South & Allen; 109 bbls flour, Culp & Bargerstock; 100 do do, Meanor & Harper; 90 do do, J Gardiner; 1 car oats, W J Mock; 62 sks corn, 31 do rye, J & W Fairley; 200 bbls oil, J Lippincott; 250 do do, P S McIlwaine; 15 sks rye, 27 do oats, 25 do corn, Allen & Glenn; 1 bbl apples, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 4 do peaches, Vaughn; 60 sks corn, 200 do oats, McShane & Adger; 8 bbls vinegar, 10 do apples, Fetzer & Armstrong; 17 do do, L W Voigt & Co; 32 do do, 10 do potatoes, 2 kgs butter, Graff & Reiter; 43 sks oats, 14 do corn, Reed Head & Metzgar; 1 bbl flour, 1 do potatoes, 4 do do pears, J Herbert.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R, September 9—4 hhds Tobacco, John Fullerton; 25 bbls flour, John Porterfield; 10 sks rye, 67 do corn, 2 do oats, 1 box do, Jones, Schmertz, Spencer & Co; 2 bbls eggs, M W Rankin; 2 cars staves, Merkle & Co; 100 bbls flour, owner; 4 cars staves, Hays & Rice; 1 car do, Hamilton & Co; 1 do do, Means & Coffin; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsey & Co; 250 pigs lead, H L Fahnestock & Co; 14 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 14 sks barley, 27 Wampum hats, 2 cases do, Vaughn & Co; 2